

GARZA ELECTED PRESIDENT OF MEXICO--GUTIERREZ FLEES THE CITY

Additional Earthquake Shocks Are Felt in Italy

TWELVE THOUSAND BODIES UNDER THE FALLEN WALLS OF SINGLE TOWN IN ITALY

Searchers Among the Debris of Earthquake Stricken Avezzano Believe Many Persons Are Living Beneath Tons of Ruins and Are Making Efforts Toward Relief.

IRREGULAR MASSES OF STONE UNTOUCHED

Thousand Workmen With Pick and Shovel at Work for Days Necessary to Reach the Victims, Turning Over What it Has Required Centuries to Build—Supplies Are Pouring In.

MORE SHOCKS ADD TO TERROR.

Rome, Jan. 17.—A renewal of seismic disturbances early today added to the terror of the people in parts of the district visited by the heavy earthquake last Wednesday.

Although the shocks were light, buildings which had been cracked and were tottering from the effects of the first disturbance, were razed completely. In Avezzano and Sora, the towns which suffered most from the disaster, the people left the temporary shelters in which they were living and took refuge in open places.

Rain and extremely cold weather in some parts of the district are hampering badly the work of rescue. In many of the towns which were thrown down by the earthquake, it is feared there are still living persons beneath the debris and that unless they are extricated soon, they will perish.

Avezzano, Italy, Jan. 17, Via Rome.—Twelve thousand bodies, it is estimated semi-officially, are buried under the fallen walls of this earthquake-ravaged town. Searchers believe there are still many living beneath the tons of debris and desperate efforts are being made to rescue them.

Most of the irregular masses of stone have not been touched with pick or shovel. This is the fault of no one, because it would take a thousand workmen several days to turn over and excavate what has been slowly built up during centuries. Captain Pisani Vettori, who has charge of the relief work here, estimates that there are 15,000 dead in Avezzano, Chappelle, Magliano and the villages in this immediate district.

Up to midnight Saturday only 500 bodies had been taken from the ruins. These were laid out in open spaces all over the city.

Supplies now are pouring into Avezzano. On Saturday there were received 25,000 cans of preserved meat, 180 quintals (a quintal is about 220 pounds) of rice, 8 quintals of coffee, 14 quintals of sugar and 10 quintals of salt. Whole trainloads of timber were received as well as tents for 2,000 people and material for illumination. In the midst of this desolation, which reminded correspondents who had been at the battlefront of Soissons after 100 days' bombardment by German and French artillery are camp fires around which parties of survivors are cooking army rations which have been distributed to them. They sit shivering in the sharp winter air on this high table land of the Apennines. An eight day clock hanging on the only fragment of a wall which remains standing, is still striking the hours.

A dozen bodies ready for burial are lying in the square of Tortonia.

"In this square," said Captain Vettori, "I saw a father place the bodies of his wife, three sons and three daughters. I think that was the saddest incident I have seen. One little boy stood beside his father as he arranged the bodies. The child seemed not to realize what had happened. This man, so terribly afflicted, stares vacantly at those who speak to him. He has not eaten for two days."

Scores of survivors were half starving yesterday before food arrived from outside, although under the walls of Prince Tortoni's granary there were 10,000 bushels of wheat.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, going about last night with two soldiers bearing torches, came across the bodies of a family of seven—father, mother and five children.

There was a ghastly row of more than a hundred bodies lying near the splendid villa of Prince Tortoni in which were found the bodies of thirty-two domestics and employees on his estate. Neither the prince nor any member of his family was in the great country house, which was destroyed. There were thirty-two school mas-

ters in Avezzano before the earthquake and only four survived while only one of the sixteen school mistresses is living. All the professors are dead.

Churches with massive walls, the ancient castle of Orsini, new structural steel and brick business blocks all were leveled by the earthquake which lasted only thirty seconds.

The castle of Orsini was used as a local administration building. Twelve gendarmes happened to be in the guard room when the earth rocked.

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Belgian Lancers Resting in Hastily Constructed Camp



Here is a regiment of Belgian Lancers in a temporary camp hurriedly prepared with sheaves of wheat and lances. Under their shelters they are well screened from aeroplane scouts of the Germans.

ALLIES ARE MAKING A GOOD PROGRESS GERMANS TO WARSAW

RUSSIANS ARE DOING WELL IN POLAND ALSO, SAYS REPORT. TURKS IN CACUASUS.

The allies in Belgium and France and the Russians in Poland are both making progress against the opposing forces, according to latest official statements from Paris and Petrograd. The Germans, who are endeavoring to advance on Warsaw, seemingly have been held in check, while the Russian advance columns have stormed and captured the important pass of Kiribala, leading from Bukovina into Hungary.

The Turks in the Caucasus have met with another disaster in the neighborhood of Kara-Urgan, advises from Piflis assert, the Eleventh Turkish corps having been routed and its artillery captured.

Regarding the operations in the Caucasus an earlier official communication issued at Petrograd said that the Fifty-second Turkish regiment had been overwhelmed by a bayonet attack and that in the retreat of the Turkish troops the Russians took more than 5,000 prisoners and vast stores.

Much of the fighting in Belgium has been done along the region of Neuport and Lombardzde, where the French claim to have forced the Germans to evacuate their trenches in the Great Dune. There have been engagements also at various points along the great line extending to the German frontier and in the Arconne the Germans claim to have secured the advantage, although the operations have been hampered by heavy storms. A German official estimate places the losses to the allies during the past four weeks in the west at about 150,000 men and at the same time fixes

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Children Discover 100 Dynamite Sticks

Over 100 sticks of dynamite, with as many caps and insulated wiring for exploding, were found by young children playing on the banks of the river five miles below Waco yesterday morning.

The police were notified of the find and Detective George Weathers, Joe Rutland and others went to the place. The find was made on the east side of the river below the I. & G. N. water tank.

An excavation had been made in the sand near the bank and the explosives placed in the hole, which was then covered with sticks. One of the children stepped on the covering and fell onto the explosives. The officers reported that the hole was large enough to have contained other things and believe it was the storing place of stolen goods. The supposition is that the dynamite had been stolen from a freight car or a powder house.

The dynamite was conveyed to the city hall, where it was kept last night. The explosive as well as the caps and wiring are in good condition and do not look to have been stored away long.

Hotel Fire Costs Lives of 4 Persons

Sapulpa, Okla., Jan. 17.—Four persons are expected to die from injuries received early today in the destruction of the National hotel by fire from a gas explosion. Two other persons were badly injured in rescue work. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Friend and their two young children received burns which it is feared will kill them.

Considerable snow fell in Waco last night beginning about 10 o'clock. By midnight metal roofs and in many places sidewalks were covered. Especially on the grass did it begin accumulating early. A slight fall of snow was noted yesterday morning about 6:30.

Yesterday's snow was the largest since the first week in February, 1912. While it was not nearly so heavy as that of 1912, there was considerably more than has fallen at any time since.

Robbers Blow Safe. Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 17.—Two robbers blew the safe in the Bank of Lavaca, sixteen miles southeast of here, early today and escaped on horses with \$1,200.

THE WEATHER



Voluntary Forecast.

Very cold, unsettled weather is predicted for today by Dr. L. Block, volunteer observer and optician. If there is any precipitation, he says, it will probably be snow.

Local Temperatures.

Temperatures for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock last night: Maximum 38 at 6 p. m., minimum 32 1-2 at 7 a. m., barometer 30, humidity .55, wind passage 206 miles, highest 17 miles an hour at 3:15 p. m.

Government Forecast.

Washington, Jan. 17.—West Texas—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday.

East Texas—Unsettled Monday, probably local rains east portion; Tuesday fair.

Louisiana—Rain Monday, colder southeast portion; Tuesday fair.

TEXAS NEW GOVERNOR AND FAMILY ARRIVE IN CITY OF AUSTIN

MORE THAN 1,000 PERSONS BID NEXT EXECUTIVE, WIFE AND DAUGHTERS WELCOME.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 17.—Snow was falling when Governor-elect Ferguson and his family reached the state capital at 6:30 this evening, but a crowd of more than a thousand, many of them prominent women of the city, was at the station to bid the new executive and his family welcome. The party traveled here in the private car of K. S. Hull, superintendent of the Temple division of the Santa Fe railway.

Mrs. O. B. Colquitt, John McRae, secretary of state, General Henry Hutchings, and other boarded the car on its arrival and an informal reception was held while it was being switched to the Congress avenue crossing, where the party disembarked and was driven to the Driskill hotel, where there was another great crush of friends and lawmakers to greet the new governor. A large reception committee of Austin citizens, headed by Mayor George W. Littlefield, Mayor Woodbridge, General A. S. Roberts, Dr. E. P. Wilcox, E. E. McLean, Dave Harrell, L. P. Lochridge and others went to the depot to escort the Ferguson party to the hotel, where still others waited to welcome them.

Mrs. Colquitt accompanied Mrs. Ferguson and her daughters, and a number of ladies met them in the Driskill parlors. It took fully ten minutes for the governor to make his way through the crush so eager were his friends to shake his hand.

The Fergusons will stay at the hotel until Wednesday, when the mansion will be vacated by Governor Colquitt and the new occupants will move in.

Copies of the new governor's message, were given to the press by his private secretary, John L. Wroe, shortly after the hotel was reached.

It is expected that the message will be sent to the legislature Wednesday. It is short, and will not fill more than three columns of a newspaper.

At 9 o'clock Governor Ferguson met all the representatives of the local and state papers and had a frank conference with them as to a plan for satisfactorily handling the news to be given out by the governor's office. He wanted also to meet those whom he had not met previously and to talk over matters with all freely. He announced he was always ready to speak for publication when there was

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ing business men and churchmen visited John E. Kornfield Jr. and James A. Plotner at police headquarters here today, where they are held in connection with an alleged discrepancy of \$3,000 in Kornfield's accounts at the Mercantile bank, where he formerly was employed as bookkeeper.

Kornfield, 21, and recently married, confessed, according to the police, that he had co-operated with Plotner in a scheme by which the bank was robbed systematically. Plotner, who is 47 years old, was looked upon as a lead-

ing attorney, churchman and man of affairs.

According to the story told by the boy, Plotner taught him to pocket checks drawn by Plotner when they appeared at the bank for payment and to falsify his books to cover the discrepancy. Kornfield said in his confession the lawyer kept all but \$500 of the money. According to the police the cancelled vouchers were found in Plotner's office.

The shortage was discovered when the Mercantile bank was absorbed by another bank here a short time ago.

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GENERAL VILLA'S PRINCIPAL OFFICER CHOSEN EXECUTIVE OF A TERRITORY IN MEXICO

Nation of Strife Sees Another Change in Head of Government, the Result of Action of the Convention in Session Saturday Night—News Reaches Washington.

ANGELES AND SILVA PROMINENT CANDIDATES

Position Filled by Many Persons Since Diaz Quit His Country, Not Yet Permanently Occupied, and Will Not Be Until Election in December—Troops May Oust Zapata Forces.

GUTIERREZ, DEPOSED, FLEES THE CITY.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 17.—General Eulalio Gutierrez, deposed as provisional president by the convention which last night named Roque Gonzalez Garza as his successor, fled from the capital early today with several members of his cabinet to escape assassination at the hands of Zapata's men, according to reports received here tonight.

No reason for the sudden change of executives was given. General Villa, with all the troops at his immediate disposal, is reported hurrying to the capital from Aguas Calientes.

Gutierrez had been reinstated last week on certain conditions, among which were one, that if he moved his official residence he automatically would become impeached.

In semi-official quarters tonight it was predicted that Gen. Felipe Angeles, or General Francisco Villa would become the next provisional president. Angeles, an ex-federal artillery officer, is Villa's chief of artillery. He recently occupied Monterey and was reported tonight hastily returning to Mexico City.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Colonel Roque Gonzalez Garza, one of General Villa's principal officers, today is the executive head of that portion of Mexican territory controlled by the Villa and Zapata forces.

Advices to this effect reached the state department from American Consul Silliman. Details of the term of the office which Garza will serve were lacking tonight, but the general believe in Mexican circles here was that he had been appointed temporarily to meet an emergency created by sudden departure of General Eulalio Gutierrez and members of his cabinet from Mexico City.

The belief was expressed in many quarters that the convention now in session in Mexico City over which Roque Gonzalez Garza has been presiding designated him to exercise the executive power until a complete agreement can be reached with all elements on the man who is to fill the unexpired term of Presidents Diaz and Madero, which would end on December 31, of this year.

General Felipe Angeles and Dr. Miguel Silva, former governor of Michoacan, are looked upon as the two most prominent candidates for the office which is to be known as pre-constitutional president, the successor to be elected for the full constitutional term of six-year terms.

The reasons for the departure of Gutierrez are unknown here, but the belief prevails that he declined to be continued in office under the restrictions suggested by the Zapata leaders. These were embodied in eight articles, the text of which was made public by the state department yesterday. Briefly, two-thirds of the convention can, by the terms of the proposal, remove the provisional president; he could take no action of importance without the consent of his cabinet and the convention being designated as the supreme executive and judicial body, was to be consulted on all questions of major interest.

A copy of a statement issued by Garza upon taking control of affairs, received by the state department today, throws some light on the circumstances under which he took command of the situation. In this, Garza announced that Gutierrez had issued order for a large part of the government forces to evacuate the capital. In view of the fact that this would leave the city without any authority, Garza said he had assumed chief command and was depending upon the troops of the north and the Zapata forces for defense, all of whom, he added, were under the orders of the convention. He announced his intention of establishing martial law and threatened summary execution of any disturbers of the peace. According to the Garza statement, Gutierrez and some of his cabinet officers left Mexico City Friday night.

The belief in official quarters was that Garza as chairman of the convention called an extraordinary session which ratified his assumption of power.

Roque Gonzalez Garza is about 38 years of age and a man of culture and education. He is a graduate of the law school in Mexico City and has been practicing law for many years.

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Two Kansas City Citizens Charged With Robbery

Kansas City, Jan. 17.—Many leading business men and churchmen visited John E. Kornfield Jr. and James A. Plotner at police headquarters here today, where they are held in connection with an alleged discrepancy of \$3,000 in Kornfield's accounts at the Mercantile bank, where he formerly was employed as bookkeeper.

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Relatives Start Hunt for U. S. Army Lieutenant Clay

Marietta, Ga., Jan. 17.—Documents found on an isolated countryside near New Orleans show bare evidence of belonging to Second Lieutenant Frank S. Clay, of the Seventeenth infantry, U. S. A., and continued inability to locate him have caused relatives here to begin an investigation. The officer is a son of the late United States Senator A. S. Clay of Georgia.

Lieutenant Clay arrived in San Francisco last November from the is-

land of Guam, where he had spent four years. He stopped in New Orleans on his way here to spend an extended leave of absence and wrote his mother on Dec. 31, that he would arrive in a few days. Nothing has been heard from him since then.

Herbert Clay, a brother and former mayor of Marietta, left last night for New Orleans to confer with the authorities and army officers who are attempting to find the lieutenant.

TELEGRAM

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY OF TEXAS

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been as-
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Send the following message, without repeating, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

BOSTON, MASS., JAN. 16, 1915.

SEGALL SAMPLE SHOE PARLOR,

WACO, TEXAS.

EXPRESS TO-NIGHT LADIES' FAWN TOP LACE
 BOOTS. ADVERTISE FOR MONDAY \$2.85.
 MORE LADIES' SPRING PUMPS COMING.

I. S. SEGALL.

This Company's additional connections extend its service to every telegraph and cable office in the world.

Russian Forces Storm and Take a Transylvania Pass

London, Jan. 17.—While the main Russian army has been busy repelling what Grand Duke Nicholas in his official report describes as a series of violent attempts by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to break his way through to Warsaw, other Russian forces have stormed and taken Kiribaba Pass, on the borders of Transylvania, and have made further progress in their advance along the right bank of the Vistula toward the German frontier.

The Germans in force have delivered seven successive attacks, which developed into desperate bayonet fighting against the Russian lines on the west bank of the Vistula and have succeeded in taking one of the Russian advance trenches.

Further south there have been similar attacks in each case preceded by heavy artillery engagements. The Russians have succeeded in silencing the heavy Austrian guns, which from the banks of the Danube have been bombarding the town of Tarnow.

The capture of Kiribaba Pass, through which roads lead into the heart of Transylvania, is likely to have a political as well as a military effect. It possibly will hasten the action of Rumania and will compel the German allies to send troops for the defense of eastern Hungary.

With the retirement of Count von Berchtold, the former Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, who is said to have favored another expedition against Serbia and because of the greater influence of the Hungarians in the councils of the empire by reason of the appointment of Baron

Stephan Burian at the head of the foreign department, the troops which were destined for the Serbian operations are likely to be diverted to meet the new Russian threat against Hungary.

In the west there has been some brisk fighting at many points. The French claim to have made further progress along the coast of Flanders, but not to the extent which they have been credited with by unofficial reports. Attacks and counter attacks have also prevailed in the region of Arras and in the Alsace valley south of Laon, but apparently without either side making any advance.

The French progress, however, according to their statement, continues east of Rheims and in the Vosges, despite a heavy snowstorm. In the Argonne, the Germans claim to have improved their position.

An official German statement estimates the losses of the allies since they commenced their offensive four weeks ago at 150,000, including 25,000 killed and more than 17,000 prisoners.

An interesting account from German sources of the battle north of Solons says that the French defeat was the result of a surprise attack. While the French expected an attack on their left, the Germans attacked on the right and center and drove the French completely out of positions north of the Aisne which it had taken them a month to capture.

Earl Grey, the former governor general of Canada, in reviewing a brigadier of the Canadian contingent today, told them they soon would be sent to the front.

Summary of Report of Education Board

New York, Jan. 17.—A summary of the first comprehensive report of the work of the general education board, given out here tonight, shows that through funds given by John D. Rockefeller and through the board, efforts in inducing others to give a total of \$117,862,710 has been dedicated to the cause of education in the United States since the organization of the board twelve years ago.

Using the general educational board as a medium, the summary states, Mr. Rockefeller has provided more than \$73,000,000 for educational purposes. Of this sum the board still has available for its use some \$3,000,000.

Supplemental sums contributed by others aggregated more than \$44,000,000. In regard to these contributions, the board stated:

"The policy of the general educational board has been to use its funds with a view to inducing others to cooperate for the same general purposes."

"Thus the contributions of the general educational board for nearly all purposes have been supplemented by other gifts obtained through the leverage of the appropriation of the general educational board itself. The board has the right to contribute for its corporate purposes either the principle or interest or both of any sum in its hands."

All funds contributed by Mr. Rockefeller to the board are given outright, and gifts once made to an institution of learning, are absolutely alienated from any control by the board.

Rev. Kinsolving at Marlin. Marlin, Jan. 17.—Rev. George H. Kinsolving, bishop of the diocese of Texas, delivered a splendid sermon at St. John's Episcopal church here this morning. He will speak at Mart tonight.

MUSTEROLE-QUICK RELIEF! No Blister!
 IT SOOTHES AND RELIEVES LIKE A MUSTARD PLASTER WITH-
 OUT THE BURN OR STING.

MUSTEROLE is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard. It does all the work of the old-fashioned mustard plaster—does it better and does not blister. You do not have to bother with a cloth. You simply rub it on—and usually the pain is gone!

Doctors and nurses use MUSTEROLE and recommend it to their patients. They will gladly tell you what relief it gives from sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, frost-bites, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50.

Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

MUSTEROLE

Four Persons Burn to Death; Four Hurt

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17.—Four persons were burned to death early today in a fire that destroyed their home in the foreign section of this city.

Four others were injured, one seriously, when they plunged from the third story of the burning building. The dead and injured were all members of the family of Fritz Skubinsky, who perished in a vain effort to rescue his younger children.

Expansion of Trade Question at Stake

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—The permanent expansion of American trade throughout South America is a question to be decided by the American manufacturer himself, according to Dr. L. S. Rowe, president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and a member of the pan-American commission, who returned to this city today from a seven months' tour through South America.

"If the American manufacturer," Dr. Rowe said, in a statement tonight, will show the adaptability, energy, initiative and perseverance which he has shown in domestic commerce, we may look forward to a future in which the products of our mills will dominate the South American markets."

Despite the European war, both the British and French markets continue to send large quantities of manufactured goods. In fact, the special effort that British interests are making to supplant their former German market is particularly noticeable.

The first requisite for successful entry into the South American commerce Mr. Rowe declared, is the granting of the same long term credit as which has been enjoyed by generations from British, French and German manufacturers.

Morgan to See Wilson. Washington, Jan. 17.—Pierpont Morgan tomorrow will confer with President Wilson and Secretary Lane of the interior department regarding Alaskan railway problems. It is said, with particular reference to the Copper River & Northwestern railroad.

John Maxwell Announces for the Office of City Attorney. I herein announce myself as a candidate for re-election for a second term as city attorney. I am just completing my first term. I feel that I have kept every pledge made to the people two years ago. I have handled in my department a tremendous mass of legal work. I have done in promptly, and, I think, efficiently. I am perfectly willing to submit my candidacy to the people on my record. If my record is good, I ask your vote for a second term. That has been the democratic custom from time immemorial.

I shall have considerably more to say on this and other matters as the campaign progresses.

Very sincerely,
 JOHN MAXWELL.

T. B. Barton
 Candidate for the office of City Commissioner, Place No. 3 (Police and Fire Commissioner), of the city of Waco. Subject to the action of the city democratic primaries.—Adv.

CUT YOUR FEED BILL HALF.
 Feed maize heads; delivered by the load. Clement Grain Co.—Adv.

Purchase of Mine Will be Effectuated

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 17.—Purchase of the Prairie Creek coal mine properties of the Bache-Denman Coal company in the Hartford Valley of Arkansas by the United Mine Workers of America probably will be effected tomorrow. It was announced at the union headquarters here tonight. The consummation of this deal, is believed, will bring to an end the troubles in the coal mining region, which began last April and which have resulted in the bringing of federal troops to police the district.

According to the announcement tonight, representatives of the labor organization tomorrow will deposit \$100,000 as one-half of the purchase price. It was also announced that the deal includes several properties held by the company under lease.

It was asserted that the union intends operating the mines for the benefit of its members temporarily, and unless they can be sold at a profit will retain them for operation on a co-operative basis.

Texas Clubs Get Into Western Association

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 17.—Clubs in Sherman, Denison and Paris, Texas, members of the Texas-Oklahoma baseball league last season, were admitted into the Western association here today. The other clubs in the association will represent Oklahoma City, Tulsa, McAlester and Muskogee, Okla., and Fort Smith, Ark.

A rule adopted today provides that no player shall be used under optional or sales agreement. It was announced the season will open April 10.

A Baseball Writers' association, organized, electing E. J. Brill, Oklahoma City, president; E. D. Kipp, Muskogee, vice president; J. W. Perry, McAlester, secretary, and J. B. Gray, Denison, treasurer.

Whether efforts to reorganize the Texas-Oklahoma League without Sherman, Denison and Paris would be continued, was not known authoritatively here.

For Weakness and Loss of Appetite. The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVES' CASTLEBERRY CHILL Tonic, drives Malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic and sure Appetizer. For adults and children. 50c.

Amendments Will Be Proposed by Four A's

New York, Jan. 17.—At a joint conference meeting of the officials of the intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America and the executive and advisory committee of that organization, held here today, it was decided to propose several amendments to the constitution, by laws and laws of athletics of the association at its annual convention in this city on May 6, next.

One of the most substantial changes offered was to increase the number of trials in the broad jump and weight events from three to six, but these are to be taken in groups of two each. In the high jump and pole vault the contestants can have all three trials in succession at each height, or wait in turn as the rule now allows.

In many instances the rules will be amended so as to conform with the rules adopted by the international federation.

Heretofore penalties were inflicted in cases of fouls occurring during the trials or semi-finals of races, but it will be recommended that in future the referee will have the discretionary power of ordering such trial or semi-final run over again. Another suggestion is that the starter be given the power to recall a race by firing a second shot.

No proposal to prevent freshmen from competing in the championships was made today, but it was intimated that such a proposition might be introduced thirty days before the annual convention under the existing by laws.

Three Governors for South Carolina. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 17.—With the inauguration on Tuesday of Richard I. Manning, South Carolina will have had three governors in the last seven months.

Governor Blease resigned last Thursday with only five more days to serve. Lieutenant Governor Charles Smith was then sworn in, pending the beginning of Governor Manning's term.

Fire at Lufkin. Lufkin, Texas, Jan. 17.—The Angelina County Lumber yard with 7,500,000 feet of lumber and sheds was completely destroyed by fire yesterday, but both planer and mill were saved by the mill fire department. Assistance went from Lufkin. The lumber and sheds were fully covered by insurance.

Winter Target Practice. Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17.—Vessels of the Atlantic fleet of the United States which have been engaged in maneuvers off the southern drill grounds off Hampton Roads for some time, left today for Guantanamo to engage in winter target practice and maneuvers.

Francisco de la Barra, the Mexican minister to France, who has telegraphed his resignation to the constitutional government in Mexico City, but has as yet received no reply. This action was taken when the threats of a new Mexican revolution were reported in France.

PRESIDENT WILSON NOW A GRANDFATHER

SON IS BORN TO MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE.

EXECUTIVE SHOWS HAPPINESS

Head of Nation All Smiles When Advised, Making No Effort to Conceal Joy.

Washington, A. N. 17.—A son was born at the white house today to Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, President Wilson's second daughter. Mrs. Sayre and the child were reported to be doing well.

The child was born at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, but the fact was not announced formally until 6 o'clock, when Secretary Tumulty gave out the following statement:

"Dr. Grayson, the white house physician, states that at 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Sayre gave birth to a fine boy. Everything went perfectly and both are doing well."

The boy weighed 7½ pounds. He announced his arrival by a series of cries which gave assurance that his lungs were in excellent condition.

President Wilson made no effort to conceal his joy when informed that the child was a boy and that Mrs. Sayre was well. His face was wreathed in smiles for hours afterwards. It was his first grandchild and the president had no boy of his own.

A name had not been selected to President Garfield of Williams college, was not at the white house when his son was born. Dr. Grayson reached him on the telephone at Williamstown, Mass., at 5 o'clock this morning and he arrived here late tonight.

The president did not go to church and Mrs. Sayre's sisters, Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Miss Margaret Wilson, with their cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, remained at the white house throughout the day.

A corps of special nurses were in attendance. Dr. E. P. Davis, a specialist of Philadelphia, had been called in by Dr. Grayson.

A name had not been selected tonight, but it was expected that the child would be named for his grandfather. The christening is expected to be held in the white house before the return of Mrs. Sayre to her home in Williamstown. Congratulations poured into the white house tonight.

Secretary Bryan called on the president on official business just before the baby was born and Secretary McAdoo was in the house with Mrs. McAdoo.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre were married at the white house November 25, 1913. Mrs. Sayre has been visiting at the white house since Christmas.

Seven other children—six girls and four boys—have been born in the white house, most of them being the grandsons or granddaughters of presidents.

The first child having the honor of being born in the historic mansion was James Madison Randolph, the son of Martha Jefferson Randolph, the daughter of President Jefferson.

The baby came during a visit of Mrs. Randolph to the white house in the winter of 1805-1806.

There were no births in the house during the administrations of Presidents Madison and Monroe. During the term of John Quincy Adams a granddaughter, Mary Louise Adams, was born in February, 1828. While Andrew Jackson was president four children were born there, the sons and daughters of Major Andrew J. Donelson. General Jackson's protégé and private secretary, and Mrs. Donelson, the president's niece. Mrs. Donelson was mistress of the white house following Mrs. Jackson's death.

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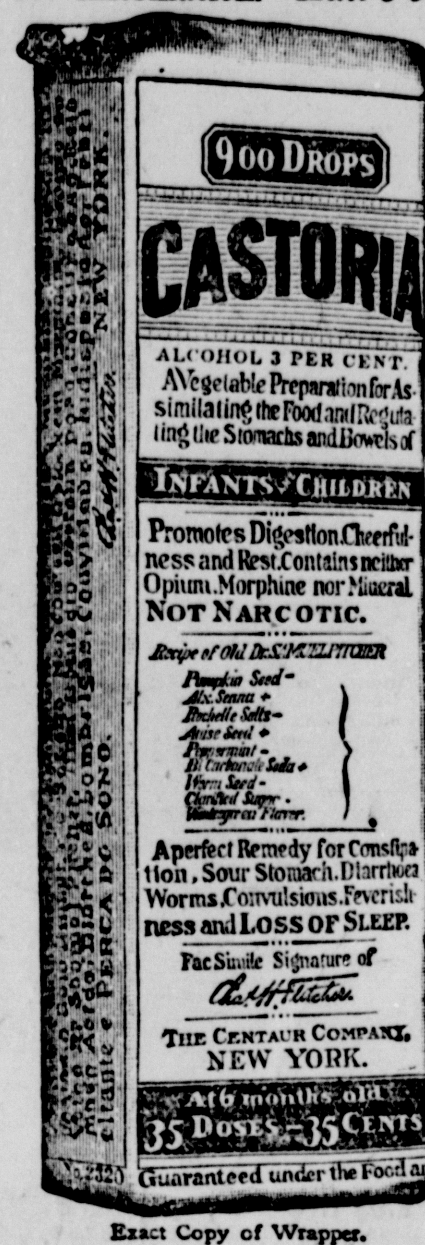
LET DORSETT do your wedding; all work guaranteed. New phone 240, 610 Austin St.

Skates. \$5 skates for \$1. Call for them at D. M. Wilson Lumber Co. Johnson Bros.—(Adv.)

If you have anything that needs repairing, don't forget to ring Dorsett. I will fix it and it will stay fixed. All work called for and delivered. New phone 240, 610 Austin.—Adv.

Physicians Recommend Castoria

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: First—The indisputable evidence that it is harmless: Second—That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food: Third—It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for Castor Oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any Opium, Morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a Medical Journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.



Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. B. Halstead Scott, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory." Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."

Dr. J. H. Taft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."

Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I always see that my patients get Fletcher's."

Dr. Wm. J. McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Dr. J. R. Clausen, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "The name that your Castoria has made for itself in the tens of thousands of homes blessed by the presence of children, scarcely needs to be supplemented by the endorsement of the medical profession, but I, for one, most heartily endorse it and believe it an excellent remedy."

Dr. R. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Physicians generally do not prescribe proprietary preparations, but in the case of Castoria my experience, like that of many other physicians, has taught me to make an exception. I prescribe your Castoria in my practice because I have found it to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartiest recommendation of Castoria."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Mary Jones, daughter of the president and Henry Lightfoot Jones. Robert Jones fought in General Lee's army during the civil war and was promoted for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg.

The administrations of Presidents Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce Lincoln and Johnson passed without births in the executive mansion. During the term of President Grant a daughter, Julia, was born to Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, the wife of a son of the president, on June 7, 1876. She now is Princess Catherine—petersonsky.

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FERGUSON TO AUSTIN.

Governor-elect and Family to Take Up Residence in Mansion. Temple, Jan. 17.—Governor-elect Ferguson accompanied by his wife and two daughters took their departure today for Austin, where for several years at least their domicile will be the governor's mansion. Many friends and well-wishers accompanied them to the railway station to see them off and wish them much happiness and success in their new home.

On Tuesday Mr. Ferguson, in the presence of both branches of the legislature, will take the oath of office that will constitute him governor of Texas, the first citizen of Bell county to ever acquire that honor. The nearest approach hereto was the election of the late George C. Pendleton of Temple as lieutenant governor under the Hogg administration over twenty years ago.

Trafalgar Is Floated. Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17.—The revenue cut seminoles, which went to the assistance of the Texas navy, were floated today near Cape Lookout on the North Carolina coast, reported by wireless today that the vessel was floated with no apparent damage.

Colder Weather at Marlin. Marlin, Jan. 17.—The weather took a decided change for the colder this morning. The thermometer dropped about thirty degrees in twelve hours. Appearances indicate that it will be much colder tomorrow.

Dallas Art Club. Dallas, Jan. 17.—In one of the most interesting meetings since the association was organized, members of the Dallas Art association met Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Eli Sanger and heard committee reports on the work for the past year, officers, board of directors, elected officers and discussed plans for another year's work. The meeting was well attended. Officers chosen for another season were: Mrs. George K. Meyer, president; Mrs. Eli Sanger, vice president; Mrs. Ruth McCarver, recording secretary; Mrs. Oscar Goodwin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. J. Kiest, treasurer.

Study Music and Art. Temple, Texas, Jan. 17.—Music lovers of this city to the number of a half hundred and more have concentrated their efforts and brought about the organization of a society for the study and practice of the art under the name of the Temple Choral Club, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Huling P. Robertson; vice president, Miss Georgia Phipps; recording secretary and treasurer, Miss Pearl Embree; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. A. Brady; musical director, Mrs. Edna McDonald. The membership has been limited to sixty for the present and the rolls contain the names of some of the most prominent ladies of the city.

Farming Lectures at Marlin. Marlin, Jan. 17.—Several lectures were delivered at the school auditorium Saturday morning at 9 o'clock on profitable farming. A large audience was present and the lectures were greatly appreciated.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c.

HAND PAINTED CHINA.

Lessons free if china and materials are bought at our studio, rooms 204 and 207, second floor, Cameron building. New phone 1187. Ladies invited to visit studio. Beautiful painted pieces for sale. Green Art Company.

Funeral of Crews. Temple, Texas, Jan. 17.—Funeral service for Eli C. Crews, the telephone wire chief who lost his life in the Park hotel holocaust here Friday morning, were held here today under the auspices of the local union of electrical workers, burial taking place at the city cemetery. Deceased was aged 24 years. His father, A. T. Crews of Wichita Falls and three brothers residing at Wichita Falls, Big Spring and Dallas respectively, arrived in time to take charge of the remains.

Debators Hold Meeting. Belton, Texas, Jan. 17.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Bell County Intercollegiate Debating and Athletic league was held here yesterday with a full attendance. March 12 was selected as the date for the annual county meet, which will be held either at Temple or this place, no decision having as yet been made. The winner in the debating contest will represent Bell county in the district contest to be held subsequently.

Mart Fire Loss. Mart, Texas, Jan. 17.—The Hillman Drug company of this place was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$15,000 and is moderately well covered with insurance. The stock of jewelry in the same building, owned by Mr. Jensen, was a total loss of \$1,000 with no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The building is the property of a man named House, who lives at Jackson, Tenn.

Two Years for Killing. Dallas, Jan. 17.—Two years in the penitentiary was the punishment fixed for Jesse Jefferson, late Saturday. Defendant was convicted for killing George Thompson, another negro, last November 20.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Quality Kodak Finishing "RESULTS THAT PLEASE"

W. A. HOLT CO.

The Kodak Store of Waco

Your 1915 Clothes Problem

You may easily keep your clothes looking better all the time and cut your clothing bills nearly in two by sending your suits and coats to us, when soiled and out of shape, for

FAULTLESS DRY CLEANING

There's an immense amount of satisfaction in keeping your appearance just right—that satisfaction doubles when you accomplish it and cut the cost down, too.

QUALITY CLEANERS

614 AUSTIN ST.

Phone and Wagon Will Call

New Phone 1050 Old Phone 202

Confederate Veterans Criticise Conditions

Indignation over the manner in which sufferers from tuberculosis were treated yesterday afternoon at the regular monthly meeting of Camp E. C. Cleburne, United Confederate Veterans, General Felix Robertson of Crawford, who was present, joined in this general expression and also told of the excellent condition of the Confederate home at Austin.

William Bradford Hancock told of the death of T. S. Earp, a member of the camp, which occurred late in December last year. The veteran was taken to Providence sanitarium under direction of City Physician Minnick, and only kept there a short time and then taken back to his home in the police ambulance, according to Mr. Hancock, being very sick at the time. He never recovered and complained of the bumping he received on his trip from the hospital. He was not told why he was removed, but it was found out that it was because he was suffering from tuberculosis.

The adjutant said that he went to Dr. McCormick, county physician, and that the latter agreed to take the sick veteran to the county farm for treatment. A trip was made to Mr. Earp's home, but he was too sick to be moved.

William Lambdin, chaplain, told of the dangers of tuberculosis, as he had found them in the work of the United Charities. He said that Waco needed a place to take care of tubercular patients and needed it badly, that the city's contract with the Providence sanitarium expressly stated that tubercular patients would not be cared for there and that the county farm was not a good place.

J. T. Rogers told of being with Mr.

Earp in his last hours and of the pains he complained of, caused by the jolting he received on his rough trip from the hospital. Mr. Rogers said that he thought the city ought at least to have furnished a comfortable vehicle to take the patient to his home.

There was a good-sized attendance at the meeting. William Curry, Company E, Nineteenth Texas Infantry, was elected to membership. On behalf of the camp, Commander Gus West formally accepted a book presented by Captain George Clark.

Experiences at the battle of Shiloh were detailed by T. B. Cox, who had been in the skirmishes that first struck the union lines on that memorable day. General Robertson also told something of his experiences at the same battle, he having been captain of a battery at that time.

The Confederate home at Austin is in good condition, declared General Robertson. He said that the death rate ranged from three to eight a month, which was considered quite low. Out of the 300 men in the home only 35 went to the front in Texas regiments, he said. The rule was in most states that only those veterans who enlisted in that state were eligible to the home, he continued.

The federal government should ultimately pay for maintenance of Confederate homes as well as those for Union soldiers, he urged, saying that the south was paying her full share and should receive her full share. He spoke of the bill recently introduced in congress to set aside the federal home at Johnson City, Tenn., for the use of Confederate veterans and expressed the hope that it was an opening wedge.

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December Report of Library Shows Many Read Books

To public library was open to the public 29 days in December, according to a report by Miss Pauline McCauley, librarian. During the month the library was open for the circulation of books 25 days. The report for December was as follows:

There were circulated from the library 646 books, 441 adult and 205 juvenile. In addition to the children's books loaned from the library, 417 were circulated from collections placed in schools. The increase in circulation of 1413 volumes over December, 1913, is the largest increase but one for any month since the opening of the library. In August, 1914, the increase amounted to 1528. Thirty pictures were loaned from the picture collection.

The registrations for the month show an increase of 65 over the corresponding month of last year. One hundred and forty-three of these were adult and 80 were juvenile registrations.

Two hundred and thirty-eight vol-

REAPING BENEFIT

FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF WACO PEOPLE.

We are fortunate indeed to be able to profit by the experience of our neighbors. The public utterances of Waco residents on the following subject will interest and benefit many of our readers. Read this statement. No better proof of merit can be had:

Mrs. Fannie Hartgroves, 509 South Third St., Waco, says: "My back ached and the kidney secretions were unnatural, causing me much annoyance. I had spells of dizziness and my sight often blurred. Black specks seemed to float before me and I thought I was going blind. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me." Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Hartgroves had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK IS SMALL ON SALE OF FOREIGN OWNED OIL PROPERTIES ARE SAFE

EVEN SHIP PURCHASE BILL HAS LITTLE CHANCE IN THE SENATE.

LEADERS EXPRESS MUCH FEAR

In Minds of Many General Matters Have Been Abandoned for Time.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Fears that the general legislation, including the government ship purchase bill, can be passed in the senate before adjournment of congress by March 4, are now being supplemented by apprehension on the part of the administration leaders that some of the general supply bills also will fall unless a plan can be devised to expedite legislative business.

Fifteen appropriation bills including the District of Columbia measure with its prohibition rider now before the senate, are to be disposed of within six weeks if the necessity of adopting joint resolutions to continue existing appropriations is to be averted.

Some democratic leaders have become extremely pessimistic over the outlook, remembering that the naval and military bills and the rivers and harbors measure, all of them certain to develop opposition and to precipitate debate, are yet to be considered. None of these even has passed the house, although arrangements have been made for the rivers and harbors bill in the house next Tuesday.

Some party leaders have declared and personally told the president that it is extremely doubtful if the ship purchase bill will pass.

In the minds of the party leaders, all general legislation has been abandoned except the ship purchase bill and what to do with that will be the subject of a second caucus of senate democrats to-morrow night.

Some of the democrats believe that if the bill is amended in caucus Monday night so as to eliminate ownership features and government-controlled steamship corporations it can be passed and that progressive republicans, like Senators Kenyon, Clapp, La Follette, Norris and Cummins, will support it. Tomorrow the senate will have the District of Columbia prohibition fight before it again on Senator Sheppard's motion to suspend the rules for consideration of a rider to the appropriation bill which has been debated for more than a week.

While the senate seeks to get out of this legislative tangle, the house will continue on appropriation measures. The agricultural and military supply measures are next in order, to be followed by the naval bill and the battleship building program. Majority Leader Underwood is watching keenly the stagnation of affairs in the senate and has confessed to the "uncertainty" about it.

Some action may be taken in the house during the week on the inquiry proposed by Representative Farr on the increased price of wheat, although leaders have declared reports would be awaited from the secretary of agriculture and department of justice. Representative Latham would like the foreign affairs committee to grant hearings on his proposal to establish an embargo on foodstuffs to belligerents interfering with United States commerce.

Laymen's Campaign Will be Planned at Y. M. C. A. Today

A meeting of the pastors of the city and at least two members of each church, will be held at the Y. M. C. A. at 11 o'clock this morning for the purpose of discussing, and planning for the arrangements incident to the laymen's missionary campaign in Waco January 24 and 25.

At the meeting this morning committees will be appointed for special work, besides the general committee which has already made the principal arrangements.

Noted speakers from all over the country will be in Waco for the two days, and will speak at several different churches. The meetings are all to be union meetings. Several services will be held especially for men and others for women. Most of the meetings will be at the First Presbyterian church, the First Baptist church, the Fifth street Methodist church, and the First Baptist church.

THIS WOMAN'S SICKNESS

Quickly Yielded To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Baltimore, Md.—"I am more than glad to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I suffered dreadful pains and was irregular. I became alarmed and sent for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until I was without a cramp or pain and felt like another person, and it has now been six months since I took any medicine at all. I hope my little note will assist you in helping other women. I now feel perfectly well and in the best of health."—Mrs. AUGUST W. KONDNER, 1632 Hollins Street, Baltimore, Md.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Dr. Caldwell talks foreign owned oil wells are being operated. Only Requirement, Says Message, Is "Must Have Government Authority."

Washington, Jan. 17.—Foreign-owned oil properties around Tampico, concerning which both Secretary Bryan and the British ambassador here made representations to General Carranza, are now said to be in no danger of confiscation by Mexican officials.

According to a telegram today from General Carranza to Eliseo Arredondo, his representative here, confiscation never was contemplated and the oil wells are being operated without molestation.

The following explanation of the recent Carranza decree was sent to Secretary Bryan by Mr. Arredondo: "I desire to inform your excellency that no confiscation is menacing foreign oil properties and the only legal provision that has been enacted refers to the general suspension of such work as was being conducted without authority from this government; that oil wells under production are being operated without molestation; that several oil companies, taking advantage of our difficulties, were in all directions constructing pipe lines, tanks, wharves, etc., and even attempting to sink new wells without the permission of the government."

"I desire to invite your excellency's attention to the fact that the above provision has been confused with an order suspending shipments of oil by two or three companies who declined to pay taxes already due and whose shipments amounted to some \$500,000 per month. But this matter is now on its way to a satisfactory adjustment, inasmuch as some of the companies have begun to pay the above-mentioned taxes."

Second.—Under no consideration shall work already begun continue, even under permits of legal authorities without the express permission of this government.

Third.—Any infraction of these provisions shall cause the companies and managers to become liable for such damages as to the work may cause, wherever impossible to restore matters. Where the government may object to the continuation of the work continued at the expense of the constructing companies and their managers and workmen who may appear as managers or directing the construction."

Fourth.—All oil flowing as a result of work executed contrary to this decree shall be considered as the property of the nation."

While no general embargo on the exportation of oil has been put into effect, the result of tax levies is said to have compelled some of the British and American-owned concerns to close their plants. The United States government is negotiating with the Carranza authorities to solve the question of double taxation.

The oil companies have complained that with the frequent change in de facto control of the Tampico district, the foreign interests were subjected to double taxation. The American government has in the past taken a determined stand against duplication of taxes and will continue its efforts to prevent excessive levies.

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PASTOR DECLARES THAT LOSING IS FINDING—MUST DENY THEMSELVES.

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One American company alleges that the Carranza authorities have not only refused to pay the taxes, but have forced them upon the holders of the oil properties, which is a violation of the Carranza decree.

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DR. CALDWELL TALKS FOREIGN OWNED OIL PROPERTIES ARE SAFE

PASTOR DECLARES THAT LOSING IS FINDING—MUST DENY THEMSELVES.

WELLS ARE BEING OPERATED

Only Requirement, Says Message, Is "Must Have Government Authority."

Washington, Jan. 17.—Foreign-owned oil properties around Tampico, concerning which both Secretary Bryan and the British ambassador here made representations to General Carranza, are now said to be in no danger of confiscation by Mexican officials.

According to a telegram today from General Carranza to Eliseo Arredondo, his representative here, confiscation never was contemplated and the oil wells are being operated without molestation.

The following explanation of the recent Carranza decree was sent to Secretary Bryan by Mr. Arredondo: "I desire to inform your excellency that no confiscation is menacing foreign oil properties and the only legal provision that has been enacted refers to the general suspension of such work as was being conducted without authority from this government; that oil wells under production are being operated without molestation; that several oil companies, taking advantage of our difficulties, were in all directions constructing pipe lines, tanks, wharves, etc., and even attempting to sink new wells without the permission of the government."

"I desire to invite your excellency's attention to the fact that the above provision has been confused with an order suspending shipments of oil by two or three companies who declined to pay taxes already due and whose shipments amounted to some \$500,000 per month. But this matter is now on its way to a satisfactory adjustment, inasmuch as some of the companies have begun to pay the above-mentioned taxes."

Second.—Under no consideration shall work already begun continue, even under permits of legal authorities without the express permission of this government.

Third.—Any infraction of these provisions shall cause the companies and managers to become liable for such damages as to the work may cause, wherever impossible to restore matters. Where the government may object to the continuation of the work continued at the expense of the constructing companies and their managers and workmen who may appear as managers or directing the construction."

Fourth.—All oil flowing as a result of work executed contrary to this decree shall be considered as the property of the nation."

While no general embargo on the exportation of oil has been put into effect, the result of tax levies is said to have compelled some of the British and American-owned concerns to close their plants. The United States government is negotiating with the Carranza authorities to solve the question of double taxation.

The oil companies have complained that with the frequent change in de facto control of the Tampico district, the foreign interests were subjected to double taxation. The American government has in the past taken a determined stand against duplication of taxes and will continue its efforts to prevent excessive levies.

One American company alleges that the Carranza authorities have not only refused to pay the taxes, but have forced them upon the holders of the oil properties, which is a violation of the Carranza decree.

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LONGER TERMS OF OFFICE.

Another very sane suggestion in the final message of Governor Colquitt to the Texas legislature is that for the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for four-year terms of office for all state and county officers and making those officers ineligible to re-election.

Texas campaigns engender a great deal of undue excitement and animosity and these influences have scarcely had time to abate themselves before another election comes on, under the present scheme of choosing officers every two years. Under the present short term of two years, an officer has hardly time to become fully acquainted with the duties of his office before he is confronted with the question of running again. The result is that some officers consume a great deal of their first administration getting ready to offer for a second term, and the public does not get the service from them to which it is entitled.

With a term of four years in which to serve, the really efficient officer can map out a constructive program at the outset of his career and work towards the culmination of that program with some hope of success. And if he knows he will not be a candidate for re-election he can bring into the discharge of his duties a conscientiousness and a regard for that which is right rather than that which is purely politic, which is frequently too lacking on the part of our public men.

The remuneration paid for service in the legislature, which is about the only public station in the state where a long continued term of office would tend to develop greater efficiency in the discharge of duty, is not sufficient to induce many of the members to succeed themselves often, though an exception could be made in the case of the legislature, if, after due consideration, it were found advisable to do so.

Biennial elections are expensive and annoying. The best results can not be obtained where so short a time is to be served, for office holders are human and frequently desire to succeed themselves. But with the thought of succession constantly in their minds they do not give as large consideration to the more important tasks of their office as they ought, perhaps, and the public is the loser, just as the candidates are the losers when they are compelled to make frequent campaigns. With the Democratic precedent of giving an office holder a second term in this state so firmly established, we can see little in the way of making the term of office four years, with ineligibility to re-election.

The annual report of the state health commissioner of Pennsylvania abundantly supports the claims of health authorities that disease can be materially decreased by preventive measures. The report shows that there were 50,000 fewer cases of communicable diseases in the state in the year just ended than in 1913. More specifically, never has Pennsylvania been so free from typhoid fever. The installation of filtration systems in the chief cities, work on the purification of streams and for the protection of the water supply must be credited with the marvelous reduction in this disease within the past decade. In 1906 there were 25,000 cases in the state and nearly 4,000 deaths. Last year there were only 7,000 cases and 731 deaths up to December a decrease in this one disease of over 70 per cent. Similarly, the campaign against tuberculosis is less strikingly but steadily reducing the number of cases.

Spring water will doubtless come into its own in Alabama as the popular summer beverage, as that state is to go dry by legislative enactment June 30.

THE NEGRO AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

We are printing elsewhere on this page today the very interesting paper on "The Negro and the Public Health," by Dr. Marvin L. Graves of the medical faculty of the University of Texas, which was read before the Central Texas District Medical Society, at its session in this city the past week.

The article will bear the careful reading of all thoughtful men and women, for it presents problems about which all of us ought to acquaint ourselves and to the solution of which we ought to contribute our serious consideration. This is a problem peculiar to the South, as Dr. Graves points out, for it is only in the South that the negro dwells in sufficient numbers to constitute a problem of any kind.

But he is in the South in large numbers and this section of the country will remain his home for generations to come. And he is serving a useful purpose here. There is a work to be done here for which the negro is better fitted than anyone else. But this work brings him into close relationship with the whites and while we are persuaded that we ought to do what we can to improve the negro's health for the sake of the negro, if our people are too selfish to take that view of it, then we ought to take the remedial steps as a protection for the white people, for they must be protected if infection would be avoided.

Some startling figures are presented in the negro year book for 1913 by Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. These figures show that 250,000 negroes die annually in the South, 45 per cent of which deaths are preventable, according to the author. It is estimated that the economic loss in the sickness and death of negroes in the South amounts each year to \$300,000,000, and that \$200,000,000 of this amount could be saved by the expenditure of \$100,000,000 in instructing the negro in preventive medicine, sanitation and other measures calculated to promote general and individual health.

Disfranchised, as he is in many instances, lacking in education and personal knowledge, deficient in initiative and leadership on many subjects, the negro has not had quite a square deal from the hands of his more fortunately situated white brother. But we have neglected our duty to the negro long enough, and while we are assisting him in general education, religious and benevolent undertakings and the like, we should also instruct him in the conservation of that most important of all assets, life.

Landlords, both in the city and the rural precincts, have been derelict in the provision of the proper living conditions for the negroes. Poor sanitation, ventilation, sewage and other facilities characterize the great majority of homes provided for negro tenants, and many of them are located on the banks of creeks and other undesirable places where the best opportunities are afforded for the breeding of insects, disease germs and the like.

And more rapidly than most of us recognize, the diseases of the negro are communicated to the white people whom they serve. This is done through the handling of clothes, dishes and other property of whites, nursing the children of the whites and infecting servants' quarters on the premises of white persons.

The negroes are ready to be instructed on better living conditions and especially the conservation of health. Our health authorities should furnish this instruction through the media of the churches, schools and civic organizations. In several cities of the South the women's clubs have undertaken to organize the negro women in behalf of improved health and better living conditions. We see no reason why such a movement might not be launched here. Waco negroes have shown themselves to be leaders along many lines of new endeavor for their race, and we believe they would respond readily to a suggestion for cutting down their death rate and lessening the probability of imparting their diseases to others.

CHILDREN AND THE CRIMINAL TREND.

A review of the year's crime reveals the startling fact of what a tremendous proportion of it was committed by the comparatively young, says the Houston Chronicle.

Nor is the venturesomeness of youth into this forbidden path confined to the more petty offenses.

Girls to whom long dresses are yet a novelty, and boys whose voices have scarcely grown hoarse, have been haled before the bar of justice on the most serious charges during the past 12 months in numbers hitherto unknown.

The population of our prisons and penal institutions is growing unannually young.

There must be a cause for this depressing change, and the cause must be looked for in changed conditions of the social fabric.

Crime is a social as well as a moral phenomenon, and, while we have dedicated vast and complex systems of courts and prisons to its expurgation, the home has probably constituted the greatest preventative to its growth and increase.

The new order of things has seriously interfered with the influence of the home on child life.

No longer are mother's prayers and father's observations the most conspicuous aspects of a child's life, from the developing side.

In these days of automobiles, moving pictures and public playgrounds, the child is compelled to become a unit in the human cosmos before the mind is ripe.

Teaching responsibility, and inculcating serious thoughts have, to a large extent, been supplanted by a mad rush after pleasure and amusement, in which father, mother and the

kids find themselves in reckless companion-ship.

No longer is the home a place of law, order and system, where the younger members of the family get their first impressions of government and the necessity of following fixed principles.

The home is becoming but a point without length, breadth or thickness—a mere name in the midst of a great and tangled whirl, where one goes when all other sports and pastimes fail.

"Four feet on the fender," as Oliver Wendell Holmes once said, is the greatest happiness, and he might have added, "while the children are safe in bed upstairs."

But all that has passed away. The fireplace has become an ornament, and mother tucking the children away at 7 o'clock is a mere myth.

This nation can build school houses, establish courts, extend its police system, organize uplift movements to the end of time, but when the home breaks down these institutions will become nothing but mere mockeries.

If our children are becoming criminals, there is but one explanation, and that is that the American home is no longer fulfilling the ultimate measure of its usefulness.

TEXAS' PLANS IN SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Analysis of the commercial needs of South America shows to the satisfaction of the industrial commissioner of the Texas immigration labor bureau that his state may easily become an important and successful competitor for a share of this commerce, according to the Christian Science Monitor. The articles most in demand in the southern continent can, it is claimed, be produced from raw materials which can easily be furnished by Texas. The principal requirement at present of the state named, it is held, is a manufacturing system that will turn these raw materials into finished products. The Texas immigration bureau is inviting correspondence with individual manufacturers and commercial organizations in the state along this line, especially with reference to registry of their products and affiliation with the Chicago interests now engaged in organizing a South American trading system. The plan of this enterprise contemplates the establishment of a chain of distributing houses in the Latin republics, each a bureau for furnishing trade reports, attending to adjustments of complaints, security of credits and promotion of settlement as agreed, and to all duties essential to an expansion of business. Texas, in common with other states now included in the organization, may, it is thought, become a member of this great combination.

The idea is a novel and attractive one. It may be perfectly feasible, and, under a liberal interpretation of the Sherman law for the prevention of restraint of trade, it may be perfectly legal. This should be the case, of course, if the agencies of the combination should be thrown open to all American manufacturers and exporters, regardless of organization membership or state lines.

This stage of examination of the plan cannot be reached without pausing to consider whether it would not be wiser to put the proposed chain of warehouses under government control and management, assuming that such a scheme would be agreeable to the South American nations. Placing the means of doing business with South America under any form of private control, even though it were theoretically the very fairest, would, we believe, inevitably lead to monopolistic restrictions, and where it becomes a question of monopolizing any interest we believe that government itself is the safest monopolist.

We are glad to find Attorney General C. E. Lane concede that Consul Garrett is properly looking after the welfare of the four Texans detained at Nuevo Laredo on a charge of attempting to smuggle cattle into the United States. There was no occasion for a clash between state and federal authorities. One Texan has been acquitted and Mr. Garrett thinks the others will be today.

An Irishman writes that the war will be over in three months. But England says she will not begin to fight in earnest until May, and Germany says she will not lay down her arms until her rights have been fully established. The other powers are non-committal. All of us are unanimous in the regret that the end is not yet in sight.

Gainesville, the capital of Cooke county, has demonstrated that it is entitled to consideration on more scores than being the Texas home of Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey. It topped all Texas markets on cotton and wheat Saturday, the fleece staple being quoted at 8.15, and wheat at \$1.40 per bushel.

It is to be regretted that our million-dollar system of improved highways is not completed for the inspection of the county judges and commissioners when they come here this week. This will give us a good opportunity to invite them to come back for their next meeting.

Secretary E. F. Drake of the Chamber of Commerce, has launched a good movement in the "Buy a Pig" scheme for the 500 boys of McLennan county who want a chance to show what they can do in the swine business.

We have all been telling the farmer what he ought to do; now let's help him carry out some of our advice.

It was refreshing to have yesterday's breath of winter as a reminder that it is yet January.

Good morning, Mr. Business Man, have you bought a pig?

The Negro and the Public Health

(The following address was read by Marvin L. Graves of the medical faculty of the University of Texas before the Central Texas District Medical Society in this city.)

The census of 1910 shows that there are 9,827,763 negroes in the United States. This number constitutes 10.7 per cent of the total population. Of these 7,777,077 are black and 2,050,686 are mulattoes. The latter have been increasing steadily since 1850 and showed the largest percentage of increase during the last decennial period, viz: 20.9 per cent as compared with 13.2 per cent in the decennial ending in 1850. These facts would indicate that adultery and miscegenation are still actually on the increase, and that post bellum immorality is considerably greater with freedom than ante bellum immorality with servitude. It is true that the relative increase of the white population during the past ten years is twice as great as that of the negroes though it must be remembered that immigration is a large factor in the increase of the white population, and is of little or no importance in the increase of the negro population.

The distribution of the races makes it plain that there is no practical problem of health in the negro race outside of the south. The negro has 98 per cent of its population white, the west 95.9, while the south has 69.9 per cent of white population and 31.1 per cent of negro population. The geographical division in the United States of the south that has as many as 3 per cent of negroes in its population. Two of the southern states, viz Mississippi and South Carolina, have a negro population of more than 50 per cent of the total population, while Georgia follows with 45.1 per cent, Louisiana 43.1 per cent, Alabama 43 per cent, Florida 41 per cent, Virginia 31.6 per cent, and Texas 13.7 per cent only. Some counties in Texas, however, have a negro population far in excess of the whites, as in Fort Bend county, with 67.46 whites and 11,422 negroes, while 17.7 per cent of the population may be classed as southern in geographical distribution, according to the census show 8,749,427 negroes in their population.

The percentage of increase in the negro population in the last decennium is a little less than in the preceding one, though the total number of negroes is considerably increased. The percentage of increase in the last ten years was 10.4 per cent, as against 24.4 per cent for the whites. It is further interesting to note that of the 9,827,763 negroes in the United States 7,138,534 live in the country and are classed as rural while 2,689,229 live in cities, and are classed as urban; and these facts are remembered in suggesting efforts for improving their hygienic condition.

Washington Has Many Negroes.
Among the cities of the south, Washington, D. C., has with a total negro population of 94,446, while New Orleans is a close second with 89,262. Very few of the other southern cities reach the 50,000 mark in the negro population.

In Texas our six largest cities present the following interesting figures: Dallas, 18,624 negroes out of a total population of 92,104 or 20 per cent. Fort Worth, 13,289 negroes out of a total population of 36,981, or 23 per cent.

Houston, 23,929 negroes out of a total population of 78,800, or 30 per cent.

San Antonio, 10,716 negroes out of a total population of 96,614, or 11 per cent.

Waco, 6,067 negroes out of a total population of 26,425, or 23 per cent.

The percentage of mulattoes in these cities runs from 13 to 41 per cent.

Death Rate Very High.

From the negro year book of 1913 issued at the Tuskegee Institute and edited by Monroe N. Work, I learn that the death rate among negroes in the south is 24 to 1,000, and the average duration of life about 35 years. He stated that 450,000 negroes in the south die seriously ill all the time and lose 18 days per year from work for every inhabitant, entailing an estimated economic loss of \$75,000,000 annually. Of these constantly sick 250,000 are negro workers, and 250,000 of the sick die annually, with an aggregate funeral expense of \$15,000,000. He believes that 45 per cent of these deaths may be readily prevented.

This interesting pamphlet also contains a \$300,000 loss to the economy of the south from sickness and death among its negroes alone, and that it would pay the south to expend \$100,000,000 annually in improving the health conditions of the negro.

Undeniable figures thus indicate that our health problems are greatly intensified by our negro population, and it becomes a most important duty to suggest practical remedial measures that shall control all the opportunities for morbidity and mortality among our negro population. "Practical" is frequently a difficult term to define and may mean a different thing to different individuals. But usually it means something workable, something capable of application or execution; and in order to meet this definition it must appeal to the common sense of intelligent and informed men. Moreover, a plan must be easily applicable for temporary small results, while years of patient work may be necessary to lay the foundation for a great or successful undertaking. Waiving innumerable suggestions that might be made, let us call your attention to the following important factors in prosecuting so large a problem as the one assigned to me to a successful conclusion.

Favors National Board of Health.
1. A national department of public health in the United States government, which shall control all the operations for public health anywhere within its borders. Some such organization as is embodied in the Owen bill before the United States senate, which shall organize, collect, co-ordinate and disseminate all the public health data in the United States. I am told that every ism and organism of irregular science, every cult and order of pseudo-science, religious and otherwise, is actively organized and housed against such a proposition.

In a recent conversation with Congressman Henry, chairman of the rules committee of the house of representatives, he told me that within a week following the introduction of his resolution providing for the creation of a permanent committee in the house on public health, he received a thousand letters from those interested in opposing it. It has been openly asserted that the army and navy and public health services of the United States are opposed to such a bill. I do not see how these great and efficient organizations of our government could take such a position. For myself, born and raised in the south, and impregnated with the idea of

states rights, I am firmly convinced that when it comes to sufficient and efficient protection of the public health, it requires the power of the national government to the full. Political myths and party shillabobs should no longer be permitted to retard our progress and cause such enormous waste of valuable lives and the economic loss from preventable illness and death.

At my home city, at the entrance of the second greatest port of the United States, stands a state quarantine hospital in sufficient and unable to properly safeguard the public health in active and sole control of the port quarantine, while the United States government, just across the channel maintains a large number of empty hospital pavilions ready and waiting for service because the state of Texas has not yet learned that the federal government is the only agency in this country capable of meeting such a responsibility. Twice within the last few years the federal authority has called upon the city of New Orleans has called upon the federal authority to stem the tide of dreadful infections, and San Francisco has sent its Macedonian cry to Washington for help when bacillus pests invaded the western coast.

Weakness of State Control.

Defects in local and state control of dangerous diseases was witnessed in striking manner a few years since, in the case of the typhoid fever. Three or four states played battledore and shuttlecock with this afflicted man, and the newspapers were full of sensational accounts of indignant and frightened citizens, inflicting their own quarantines to the disgrace of our public health service. Our methods of communication and conveyance are now so multiplied and our points of contact so numerous, that state quarantine, though long since abandoned, is no longer able to afford protection from epidemic or pandemic cases of communicable disease. As proof of this we have only to recall the periodic recurrences of smallpox, the rapid spread of pellagra, and the recent serious epidemic of foot and mouth disease in the cattle of the country.

Our local, state, county and municipal health departments throughout the south, with a few brilliant exceptions, are inefficient because of political appointments with neither education, experience nor professional fitness to be entrusted with such responsibility. When we contemplate the efficiency of the national banks and the regulation of the federal government; when we consider the respect and fear in which our federal courts are held by wrongdoers everywhere, it is no wonder our minds turn to the national government for protection of the health and economic efficiency of our people.

More Research is Needed.

2. Private philanthropy to finance a commission of research among the negroes of the south to improve living conditions. It is certain that committee or commission unpaid and without salary, whether appointed by social or medical organizations, cannot accomplish anything. There must be a thorough organization with well trained and capable men put into the field, and for such services considerable sums of money must be expended. The great work already done by the book worm and pellagra commissions, both made possible by generous donations of citizens interested in the public health, should inspire some other citizen or woman to go on and do likewise and organize a research mission to study health problems among the negroes of the south. I could hope that such a philanthropic spirit may be found among the sons and daughters of the south.

3. The enlargement and encouragement of the educational efforts of the institutions of the colored people throughout the country, such as Tuskegee, Hampton, Wilberforce, Paul Quinn, etc., and the establishment of a college, straight and Southern universities, etc. Each of these institutions is doing a valuable work among its people, and co-operation of bodies like these with suggestions and practical help would no doubt be gratefully received.

4. The inauguration of public health and preventive medicine courses of instruction in every medical college of the south, and in the country, so that an educated and trained body of sanitarians may be supplied to states and counties and cities for their health work. Until such a system exists neither the white nor the negro will receive a tithe of protective value of government control of the health to which an end is entitled. The efforts of the American Public Health association, and of the state societies and health boards to educate the public and to put lecturers in the field, step in the right direction; but few of these persons are trained to speak with authority on public health matters and they can neither arouse the interest nor secure the active support of the public. Men must know what to say and what to do, and when this trained service is rendered to the public, the health of the nation, then the heaven will begin to leave the whole lump of our citizenry.

More Efficient Health Departments.
(5) The organization of efficient state, county and municipal health departments, with well equipped laboratory equipment and with well trained, paid and full time health officers in charge of same, not subject to political removal.

(6) Collaboration with churches and social welfare workers everywhere in the newer movements looking to the welfare of the race. The churches are ready and anxious to join in any endeavor; their pulpits, their pastors and their congregations may be utilized fully. They must, however, be furnished with simple, scientific and useful information. The colored preachers and their congregations and associations can be depended upon for their full support and co-operation.

(7) The public schools with the active assistance and direction of the school physicians and the teachers may be made an important factor in the dissemination of health education. Booker T. Washington advised me that, "In recent years there has been a great awakening of the colored people, their preachers, their pastors and their congregations may be utilized fully. They must, however, be furnished with simple, scientific and useful information. The colored preachers and their congregations and associations can be depended upon for their full support and co-operation."

The negro race is well nigh wholly deficient in a knowledge of the elementary rules of hygiene and sanitation, both in the cities and in the country districts, and properly conducted educational efforts on ventilation, sewerage, water supply, bathing, the care of milk and other foods, and the simplest methods of conveyance of the communicable diseases would meet with intelligent reception when presented in this way. The universal peril will perhaps be the most difficult problem to handle, and yet I am persuaded that the right kind of information given by thoroughly informed men in a suitable manner, may be productive of a great good. Investigations should be made by our scientific institutions, with our newer methods of

blood examinations, such as Wasserman, Noguchii and the Gonococcus fixation test, to determine the actual facts about these infections, and present them in an intelligent way to the department of Clinical Pathology of the University of Texas is now engaged in testing out one of these infections in all colored patients admitted to the wards of its service. Up to this time 114 patients have been examined with the following results:

Wasserman's (Noguchii) Modification.
Triple plus 11 per cent; double plus 6 per cent; plus 17.5 per cent; plus minus, 8 per cent; minus, 5 per cent. By triple plus is meant complete fixation on double plus 75 per cent or over; by one plus, between 50 and 75 per cent; and by plus minus, between 25 and 50 per cent fixation.

The total of the positive Wasserman's would be then: 33.5 per cent; total negative or doubtful, 64.5 per cent (granting that the one plus reaction be considered positive, and the two minus, considered negative or doubtful by some).

Luetin Reactions.
Double plus, 14.4 per cent; plus, 16.6 or 31 per cent; plus minus, 12 per cent; minus, 57 or 63 per cent.

By double plus is meant a definite positive, surrounded by at least 4 mm. in diameter, surrounded by a definite inflammatory reaction, and persisting for twenty-two hours. By the plus minus action is meant a definite positive, not surrounded by a roseola, but persisting for several days, and a definite reaction at the site of injection, after thirty-six hours, without any papule. The negative cases showed no signs at all after the first few hours. Three doubtful cases were delayed from one week to ten days.

Positive Wassermans, with negative Luetins, four cases. One of these cases was in a stage of syphilis. Two had very weak or doubtful Wassermans. Positive Luetins with negative Wassermans, seven cases. (Four of these being weak or doubtful positive; two double plus, two one plus. The other three were weak or doubtful.)

Doubtful Reactions: Eight cases. Wasserman's and Luetin's cases of doubtful Luetins. Five of the doubtful Wassermans were in patients having definitely positive luetins; the other three were in patients having positive or suggestive Wasserman Reactions (ten cases).

The total percentage of negroes examined, who had either suggestive or positive reactions for syphilis was 40 per cent; 60 per cent were completely negative. These results were taken as they were admitted to the three services—medical, surgical and gynecological.

If these figures are approximately correct, and may be interpreted as representing the condition of the negroes in our city populations for this one venereal infection alone, it is apparent that they constitute a serious menace to the health of the whites whom they serve, or with whom they associate. It must be admitted here that our white population is constantly menaced by illness among the negroes, and we have never interested ourselves sufficiently in the servant quarters and substandard housing conditions, syphilis, tuberculosis, malaria and others are constantly being conveyed from negroes to white persons directly.

Better Living Conditions.
(8) Too much stress can hardly be put upon the necessity of appeals to landlords throughout the country and in the cities to improve living conditions among the negroes. Principally, the health of the negro families of the south live in rented houses, and all of us know that many of these are poorly constructed, unsanitary, and crowded, and provided with only the crudest bathing or sewage facilities, and often situated along the creeks and low places where the water stands, and where insects breed and thrive, and in the cities, too frequently near the dumping grounds of the city trash and filth, where flies breed and multiply, and where they propagate and convey infection to the negro servants, who in turn communicate it to the whites for whom they labor. So many cities are crowded with the colored population, and where sewers, lights, water supply and other necessary sanitary measures are not carried to the poorer quarters of the city, an account of the health of the negroes is not an interesting in public health to see that they secure a square deal in this respect, and if for no other reason, to protect the health of the white population, and to see that these necessary measures for the protection of the public health are secured?

COTTON VS. LINEN.

(Chicago Tribune.)
Shall 55 dinners be eaten with cotton tablecloths beneath the diners' plates and cotton napkins across the diners' knees?

"Never!" says Ernest J. Stevens, manager of the Hotel La Salle.

"Why not?" asks Joseph Beifeld of the Hotel Sherman.
"The cotton stand, deadlocked after members of the Illinois Commercial Hotel association have agreed to substitute cotton napers for linen, to help the sun to shine once more in the erstwhile sunny south. The hotel men reached their decision on the cotton question yesterday at the end of their tenth annual convention held at the La Salle, and immediately ground for the Stevens-Beifeld controversy was made."

When Mr. Stevens was asked last night if he would give cotton napkins to his guests, he replied:

"I will not. I don't believe in that kind of patriotism. Cotton napers isn't so good as linen—that's reason. It isn't as good as linen for napers. Mr. Stevens is talking about something of which he has little or no knowledge. 'Let him go down to the Fort Dearborn hotel and see the cotton napers we are using there. Although the cotton napers there has been in use since March, I defy him or any one else to tell it at sight from linen. Only by feeling it can one tell the difference, and then one must be something of an expert.'"

"Two mills in this country are now turning out the cotton fabric used for napers which was made exclusively in Bohemia before the war. No one—not even Mr. Stevens—is going to pay \$5 a dozen for napers when others are getting as serviceable ones for \$1.25 a dozen. 'And when all the 8,000 American hotels and the 40,000 restaurants and boarding houses are using cotton napers, the south will have a market for 500,000 extra bales annually. O, there'll be a demand, all right!'"

He who gets rich quick is apt to go broke in a hurry.

GENERAL VILLA'S PRINCIPAL OFFICER CHOSEN EXECUTIVE OF A TERRITORY IN MEXICO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

awaiting developments and is ready to evacuate when Villa troops make their appearance. Nuevo Laredo soldiers are responsible for cutting wire and rail communication with Monterey but through courier service have been advised a large force of Villa troops is moving from a point north of Monterey. A later report says that the Villa troops are making rapid progress repairing the railroad and expect to reach Nuevo Laredo some time Monday.

Nothing Known at Laredo.
Laredo, Tex., Jan. 17.—Nothing was known in Nuevo Laredo tonight of the election by the national convention of Roque Gonzales Garza as provisional president. Nuevo Laredo is quiet. The garrison there will be ordered to leave tomorrow for either Matamoros or Villahermosa.

Generals Hdefonso Vasquez and Luis Gutierrez, Carranza commanders, arrived at Nuevo Laredo today from Villaldama, where it is said Carranza forces will reorganize and march to Monclova. Rail communication between Villaldama and Monterrey is destroyed.

Dr. Culver Talks to Y. M. C. A. Audience

In spite of weather conditions, the lobby of the Y. M. C. A. was well filled yesterday afternoon with a mixed audience who heard a musical program rendered by the Austin campus Men's

The preacher declared that character

is a matter of growth. He said that habit has much to do with the forming of character. Man will reap happiness or sorrow in later life, according to the seeds sown earlier.

In concluding his address he asked that all men in the audience who would agree to sow nothing but good seed.

Wounds Sweetheart During Services

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 17.—Just after the opening prayer at the evening services in the Church of God, Frederick C. Erdman, opened a side door and fired a pistol at his former sweetheart Hattie Gauwitz, 27 years old, inflic-

ing wounds which probably will prove fatal. The entire congregation was immediately thrown into a panic and there was a wild rush for the doors. Several of the audience fell to the floor and were hurt seriously in being trampled on. Erdman escaped to the south end of the city, where he

to the south end of the city, where he took poison, then shot himself. He died within two hours. Erdman, also 27 years old, was recently jilted by Miss Gauwitz.

MAJESTIC.

Bessie Dainty starts off her twelfth week at the Majestic Family theatre tonight with a melodrama entitled "Lost to the World." This play is of the Blaney school, wherein thrills and plenty are sandwiched in between acute melodramatic situations and rapid-fire action. There will be no de-

moments from the time the first curtain goes up until the last one comes down. Incidentally, there is a love story with a lot of stretches where the love doesn't run very smoothly, thereby vouching for its truthness.

Miss Dainty will be seen in a serio-

comic role, Meg of Poverty Row, and can be relied upon to render an excellent account of herself, and it is in parts divided between the serious and comic that she shines. The remainder of the company are supplied with parts giving them plenty of organization. The Cosy theatre will

permit more elaborate production and more room for the patrons. The house will be sealed and a sounding board built, which will make the acoustics the best in the city.

HIPPODROME.

Chimney Sweeps.

One of the clever photoplays of the season is that produced by the Paquali-American company, handled by the Picture Playhouse Film company, entitled "The Chimney Sweeps." Several Italian actors of more than usual

prominence are handling this subject and the result is that a very fine motion picture has been produced. The San Antonio papers speak very highly of this release and Wacoans will be well repaid by a visit to the Hippodrome today.

MAJESTIC
Family Theatre

Twelfth Week Presents
MISS BESSE DAINTY
IN
"LOST TO THE WORLD"
A modern melodrama in four
acts; a complete production.
Vanderbilt between the acts.

Matinees Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday.
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c
**THIS COMPANY NEVER PLAYS
ON SUNDAY.**
Coming, Adelaide Irving and As-
sociate players.

HIPPODROME

TODAY 5c AND 10c.

Pasquali-American Co. present

The Chimney Sweeps

An intensely interesting drama in five parts. One of the best picture Playhouse Films.

Heavy Hauling
New 830, Old 1048.
Office 228 S. 8th St.

M. L. GARRET

Candidate for City Commissioner
Place No. 2 (now held by J. A. I.
field). Will appreciate your
Subject to action democratic pri
February 16th, 1915.—Adv.

—o—
LLEWELLYN AUBREY
has moved his office to 511 P
Building.—Adv.

8

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The University of Missouri

As to the provision for the education of the great masses of the people it may be said that, while Missouri is not exactly in the front rank, there has been gratifying progress for many years and its public school system contains quite a number of valuable features. While there are five state normal schools for training of teachers, still these have proved inadequate to supply the teaching force for the rural schools, and many of the better high schools have teachers' training courses in their eleventh and twelfth grades. For this they receive state aid of not less than \$750 and not more than \$1,200 per annum. School board officers and members attend annual conventions. County superintendents are elected, not, however, in general, i. e., political elections, but in the election for district school trustees in every fourth year. The free school term lasts eight months and the school day runs from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Rural districts may be consolidated for the maintenance of graded elementary schools or high schools and such consolidated schools receive state aid up to \$400 annually. Tuition is free in the public schools for all between the ages of 6 and 20 years, and may be given free to five-year-olds and to students of more than twenty. School districts may furnish text-books for the pupils and may provide for free transportation of pupils, and this is done in many of the consolidated districts.

Poor Salaries for Teachers.
Advancement is less apparent in such discouraging features as follows: 1. First grade and second grade teachers' certificates are still being issued by county superintendents on examinations which they conduct. 2. The low limit for teachers' salaries is \$40 per month and \$45 for second grade and \$50 for first grade teachers, and, 3, no teacher in a district school may receive more than \$100 monthly. As a matter of fact, a great many public school teachers are receiving salaries so low that they can not be expected to take pride in their work. In the rough and fertile mountain districts and in the extensive lignite country there is much poverty and squalor, and there are many school districts where not even the beggarly minimum of \$40 per month can be paid by taxation. In such instances, however, the state comes to the aid of the school.

Regents High Class Men.
The public school system of Missouri is controlled by the state board of education which consists of the governor, the secretary of state, the attorney general, with the state superintendent of public instruction at its head. The state university at Columbia with its branch school at Rolla, is controlled by the board of curators. The nine members of this board are appointed by the governor "with the advice and consent of the senate" for six-year terms, at different periods. David R. Francis of St. Louis is now president of this body and this name suggests the fact that the very greatest in Missouri consider it an honor to serve on this body. I was told that politics never enters into the selections for membership in this body, that the recommendations on their reports are generally carried out by legislatures and that, while the governor of Missouri has the right to veto appropriations in whole or in part, for ten years no item in the university appropriations has been struck out by the state executive. A good showing this for the board, the legislators, the governor and the university.

Inheritance Tax for Buildings.
The annual income of the university at present amounts to about \$1,225,000, of which \$125,000 is for the mining school at Rolla. It is derived from the Morrill and other government funds, the income from endowments which are invested in state certificates bearing 5 and 6 per cent interest, and from appropriations out of the general revenue which are supposed to cover the ordinary running expenses. The proceeds of the 5 per cent inheritance tax, which is appropriated to the university by the legislature in advance, is supposed to pay for new construction. The income from the latter source is estimated at \$400,000 per annum, and this amount was appropriated by the last legislature. In Missouri millionaires and other people wealthy enough to be reached by this tax and who leave no direct descendants or life partner, do not die with any degree of regularity, and the receipts from this source can not be figured in advance with certainty. However, at present three structures, a big new building, a livestock judging pavilion and a library building are in course of construction. The latter, when completed, will be one of the grandest up-to-date library structures in our country. It is being erected in a commanding position on recently acquired ground, and joins the old quadrangle building, agricultural campus, after its completion the university libraries, which contain 165,000 volumes and pamphlets, and the state historical library will be housed there. The latter named library contains some 65,000 bound volumes and

pamphlets, and is a veritable treasure-trove for those interested in the history of the middle west. The old campus, as indicated before, is impressive largely because of age and the memories that it recalls, and on the drowsy August days, when I visited it, might have served to stage "The Idiot" or "Sleeping Beauty." For instance, on the other hand the east campus, or "Science Quadrangle," popularly known as "White Campus," is strictly modern, five buildings, devoted to horticulture, agriculture, physics, biology and agricultural chemistry, are all of magnificent proportions, plain but not to the extent of severity in outline, and built of fine light grey limestone, furnishing an excellent example of architectural harmony. The grounds, somewhat torn up on account of recent building work, within a few years will form another beautiful spot on the campus. The old heating plant which was sufficient only for the surrounding buildings, has been wrenched, as not being in keeping with the surroundings, and light and heat are now supplied from the enlarged heating plant in the west campus building. Less imposing is the farm quadrangle, some distance to the northeast of science quadrangle, which contains the veterinary building, dairy, and dairy barn, stock judging pavilion, hog cholera serum laboratory, in all eleven buildings, some old, some new, but all well kept and scrupulously clean.

To the north of the main quadrangle lie the athletic fields, fine tennis courts, the gymnasium for men, and ample golf links. A large lake is to be constructed. The residences of faculty members along shady avenues, orchards, four dormitories, a large experiment plot lead back to the big college farm.

Experimental Work in Forestry.
The university grounds at Columbia cover more than 800 acres, so that there is room a plenty for future expansion. It also owns 50,000 acres of forest lands in the Ozarks. A 20-acre tract near the university with good growth of native timber is used for experimental work and demonstrations in forestry. Museums of agriculture, forestry, geology, zoology, ethnology, mathematics, classical archaeology and the social museum, while not large, are quite valuable. The geological museum contains most life-like exhibits.

Nine Million Lives Lost Annually.
We have just completed an extensive research into the effects of alcohol upon the people of this country. This research has convinced us that the use of alcohol shortens the average life of the people of this nation three years. Since we have a population of 90,000,000, the average annual loss of 300,000,000 life-years. Since the average length of life is 33 years, this is equivalent to the loss of 9,000,000 average lives. The loss of 300,000,000 life-years is the economic value of the average human life is \$5,000. So these 9,000,000 average lives of which we are deprived by the use of alcoholic liquor mean an economic loss to the nation of \$45,000,000,000 each year.

Now let us ponder on this subject for awhile, the full force of the facts may sink in. Alcohol robs this country each year of the equivalent of more human lives than one year of the present war. The loss of 300,000,000 life-years is the economic value of the average human life is \$5,000. So these 9,000,000 average lives of which we are deprived by the use of alcoholic liquor mean an economic loss to the nation of \$45,000,000,000 each year.

Caruso, She's No Good.
Walter Johnson, the Great pitcher, wants \$20,000 a year, the little sum of \$600 for each game, but some people are howling terribly about it, while Caruso, the Italian singer, gets about \$3,000 a night for standing on the stage and growling so no one but her own race knows what she says—Leslie (Ark.) Record.

For the Barnyard Chorus?
Mrs. George T. Mason wants a few music pupils to fill vacancies. Special attention to finish and style. Sucking calves or poultry taken in exchange. Friday and Saturday at 317 Railroad avenue.—Flagstaff (Ariz.) Sun.

COTTON

Geo. H. McFadden & Bros. Agency,
W. J. NEALE, Agent,
WACO, TEXAS.

Real Estate for Sale

REAL INVESTMENTS.
Seventy-five feet on Herring Avenue, which gives direct connection to the heart of the city on a paved street and also on one of the best car line services in the city. An eight-room, two-story residence, modern in every respect; only built two years. The most attractive part about this property is the price, which is only \$5750. See us at once, if you want a home of this character at a "mud hole" price.

\$3150 is a bargain in a modern 5-room home on Sanger Ave. The lot 50x165 feet, is high-terrace and on choice corner. Owner will consider a vacant lot or an auto as a partial payment.

\$5000—An ideal home of five rooms and large sleeping porch with every modern convenience, located on a choice corner lot 100x165 feet, and in one of the best residential districts of the city. To see this place is to appreciate it, and when you know the price is only \$5000 you appreciate its value still more. The owner will accept a good residence lot as first payment.

A choice corner lot, 100x165 feet, located within one block of car and only a few minutes' walk from the Riggins Hotel, upon which is erected an 8-room home. To see this place is to appreciate it, and when you know the price is only \$5000 you appreciate its value still more. The owner will accept a good residence lot as first payment.

We have many bargains like the ones mentioned above, and we would be glad to have you call to see us, or to give us listings or to make investments, for we believe that we can make it to your interest to give us some of your business.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.
James N. Lemond, Mgr. R. E. Dept.
Rich Woodward, Asst. Mgr.
New phone 75. Office 421 1/2 Austin Ave.
(Over Naman & Goldsmith's.)

Experimental Work in Forestry.
The university grounds at Columbia cover more than 800 acres, so that there is room a plenty for future expansion. It also owns 50,000 acres of forest lands in the Ozarks. A 20-acre tract near the university with good growth of native timber is used for experimental work and demonstrations in forestry.

Museums of agriculture, forestry, geology, zoology, ethnology, mathematics, classical archaeology and the social museum, while not large, are quite valuable. The geological museum contains most life-like exhibits.

Altogether the college inventory enumerates more than forty buildings that must have cost several millions, and a visitor might spend many interesting days there in sight-seeing.

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We have just completed an extensive research into the effects of alcohol upon the people of this country. This research has convinced us that the use of alcohol shortens the average life of the people of this nation three years.

Since we have a population of 90,000,000, the average annual loss of 300,000,000 life-years. Since the average length of life is 33 years, this is equivalent to the loss of 9,000,000 average lives. The loss of 300,000,000 life-years is the economic value of the average human life is \$5,000. So these 9,000,000 average lives of which we are deprived by the use of alcoholic liquor mean an economic loss to the nation of \$45,000,000,000 each year.

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WOOD—I have large quantity of good wood for sale. Address C. M. Dempsey, Route 3, Dawson, Texas.

WOOD, WOOD, GROCERIES—300 sticks \$1.00 chunks \$1. Your order appreciated. J. M. Donahoe, phones old 683, new 837.

WOOD SAWING. Ring new phone 1194 and get your wood sawed at once.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD—Dry oak wood delivered from car \$4.80 and \$5.00 cord. 350 sticks stove wood, \$1. Both phones 2905. W. J. Mosley.

WOOD FOR SALE—Good oak wood. 1500 cord or more of \$4.00 delivered if taken now. Hall Eiter, Ind. phone 8068-R3.

Stocks and Bonds

WANTED—To trade for some Southern Union Life Ins. stock. Name lowest price. Address Box 129, Waco.

Professional

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—303 Amicable.

MISS MINNIE OWEN'S, public stenographer and notary public. 1703 Amicable.

Fire & Burglar Proof Safes.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. We sell the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safes and Vault Doors. Some good second-hand safes in stock. Norman H. Smith & Co., 410 Austin St., Waco, Texas.

Poultry and Eggs.

WANTED—White Leghorn hens. Independent phone 350.

Office and Store Room

FOR RENT—Store building well located on East Side. Wash rack already installed. H. M. Balne, both phones 2385.

Lost, Found, Strayed, Etc.

LOST—Brown fur at queen theatre, Saturday afternoon. Return to Mrs. Nash, 1625 Morrow. Reward, no questions asked.

LOST—Or stolen, a handsome platinum watch, engraved in grey and studded with diamonds; attached to neck chain. \$100 reward. Apply Edward Rotan.

FREE!

Help Wanted and Positions Wanted

For an indefinite period The News will publish ads under the above classifications free of charge. Orders will be taken at the office or over the phones.

THE NEWS WANT AD PHONES ARE 1132

Rooms for Rent

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, in quiet home; modern and desirable. 728 N. 13th St.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, nicely furnished for light housekeeping. 402 N. 5th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, 702 S. 3d St. New phone 1560.

FOR RENT—Three connecting furnished light housekeeping rooms; all conveniences. North part. Old phone 597.

TWO large furnished rooms with all conveniences. New phone 2526; 717 S. Third.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms and kitchenette for light housekeeping, with modern conveniences. Apply at 1615 N. 5th St., or ring new phone 3106.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, modern conveniences; new phone 2508W, old phone 2628.

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping rooms, completely furnished. 506 Jefferson, new phone 2225.

FOR RENT—Nice bed rooms, 403 N. 8th St.

NEWLY furnished rooms, rates reasonable. 612 1/2 Austin St., Austin Hotel, new phone 2276.

THREE furnished rooms for housekeeping or sleeping rooms. 615 N. 5th.

Room and Board

FOR RENT—Room and board, and rooms for light housekeeping. 329 N. 4th St., new phone 2031.

NICE furnished rooms, with or without board. 610 S. 5th St., old phone 714.

WANTED—Boards; rooms at neighboring houses. 612 N. 15th, old phone 1343.

NEWLY furnished rooms, with or without board. Mrs. H. Slesinger, 1901 Austin St.

NICE ROOMS and board, all conveniences, close in. 605 Columbus. Old phone 2083.

FOR RENT—Rooms with first-class board, two blocks from The Riggins. 917 Austin, old phone 2553.

ROOM AND BOARD for two couples, 529 N. 11th. Phone new 727.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders; good eating, nice rooms, \$4 weekly; new management. 601 S. 8th St.

SPECIAL rates on board and rooms, \$4.50 per week; nice rooms for couples. 708 1/2 Austin.

ROOMS AND BOARD—329 N. 4th St.

ROOM AND BOARD, close in. 329 N. 4th St.

Business Chances.

MEAT MARKET and ice in connection for sale cheap, good terms. City Meat Market, Penelope, Tex.

FOR SALE—Barber shop, cheap. 206 S. 8th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SINGER sewing machine, drop head, all attachments, as good as new, \$25. 312 Austin St. Bankrupt Store.

STANDARD drop-head sewing machine, \$10. 312 Austin St. Bankrupt Store.

Trade and Exchange

FOR EXCHANGE—Two choice cottages on East Side; will consider auto or Jersey cows. Address P. O. Box 1034.

SECTION of good school land in Reeves county to trade for Waco rental property by owner. Price \$4,000. Address Box 18, News.

RATES FOR

Classified Ads

IN
THE WACO MORNING
NEWS

1 insertion, per word..... 1c
5 insertions, per word..... 5c
7 insertions, per word..... 4c
8 or more insertions, 1/2¢ a word for each insertion.

No ad taken for less than 25 cents. Sunday paper is counted as Daily. FOR QUICK SERVICE.

Classified Ads will be taken over the telephone and are payable on presentation by collector the same day the ad runs. Ads for Sunday paper to be properly classified must be in this office before 7 o'clock Saturday night.

Call either phone 1132 and ask for Want Ad Department.

Houses and Flats for Rent

FOR RENT—Very desirable bungalow at 2216 Columbus St. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—James home, corner 16th and Morrow Sts.; one of the most choice locations for a home in the city. Call new phone 15, old 74.

FOR RENT—Two-story 10-room house on 16th and McKenzie Ave. Asher Sanger, Sanger Bros.

FOR RENT—Modern 5-room house, 1101 S. 16th St., corner Flint; war price, \$12.50 per month. Old phone 1599, 1525 Austin St.

FOR RENT—Two 5-room houses, 11 blocks from Austin St. on South 3d. All conveniences. New phone 718.

FOR RENT—One of the most desirable 7-room cottages in Waco; paved street, car line; excellent neighborhood. Old phone 1846.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, seven room house at No. 518 N. 12th St. Ring 876, new phone.

FOR RENT—2604 Lasker street, new 5-room bungalow, one block street car, all conveniences. Price \$12.50.

FOR RENT—5-room house, corner 15th and Vermont, \$15. New phone 950.

FOR RENT—Six-room house, 1526 N. 11th St., all modern improvements; only \$12.50 per month; worth \$25. Apply to William L. Dugger.

FOR RENT—One 3-room cottage, also two 5-room bungalows, East Waco. Apply new phone 570. Moore & Son.

FOR RENT—Three-room apartment, all conveniences, close in. 618 new phone, or call at 501 North 10th.

FOR RENT—Neat 5-room cottage, 2811 Washington. Phone 214 old.

HOUSE FOR RENT, 20th and Clay, on car line. Apply W. D. Lacy.

Help Wanted—General

WANTED—Persons to copy letters at home, pays \$10 to \$15 weekly. Send stamped envelope for particulars. National Copy Co., 3418 Brooklyn, Kansas City, Mo.

Cleaning and Pressing

SUITS PREPRESSED, 50c. Burnett's, new phone 463. 413 Franklin St.

Patents

INVENTIONS perfected and manufactured; best place in south for manufacturing machinery and hardware specialties. Russell Machine Co., Dallas Reference, your banker.

Male Help Wanted

SOLICITOR WANTED. Neatly dressed man, article used in every house, work the year round. 707 Austin. Ask for M. State.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

FEW BRIGHT YOUNG MEN

over 18, to prepare for RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, Texas; beginning salary about \$75 per month; fine promotion; exceptional opportunity now accepted parcel post. For full information and successful coaching, address A. C. Hoff, Prest., Denver, Colo.

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—Two competent ladies and two gentlemen, \$20 per week and expenses to right party. Apply from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Metropole hotel, room 15.

WANTED—A cook, to go to Lorena. Ring 2952, new phone.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—Article sells in every home. Salary or commission. Write R. F. Gilbert, Fort Worth, Texas, box 285.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG LADY wants position as pianist or office work; references furnished. Ring 3406 new phone.

SITUATION WANTED—First-class telephone man; has a family and will accept anything. Address Box 15, care of the News.

WANTED—Position as collector; can give references. Call at 801 N. 10th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, best of references, wants work in good home, fond of children, tidy and industrious. Call Alma, new phone 2827.

ALL-ROUND piano man, experienced as bookkeeper, collector, mail order man and salesman, with present bankrupt concern five years, wants position of any kind. Box 308, Waco, Texas.

POSITION WANTED as housekeeper, by competent young woman, in or out of city. Mrs. B. Campbell, Gen. Del.

WANTED—Position by colored man as chauffeur and yard man; 8 years' experience; with references. George Quinton, 1523 S. 2d St., City.

Trees, Seeds and Plants

SEEDS, PLANTS AND TREES—Bearing apple, peach, plum, pear and fig trees; plant, horseradish, asparagus and all successful berry plants; fine roses, evergreens, shade and nut trees, and shrubs; pruning, planting and tree surgery. Thompson Nursery, sales yard 8th and Franklin Sts., new phone 2193.

McGEE TOMATO—1200 bushels per acre. Please send your address for the proof of this great fact. M. C. McGee, San Marcos, Texas.

Lumber and Building Material

LUMBER—All building materials; complete househills shipped anywhere; long leaf lumber; grades guaranteed; send us your estimates we can save you money. J. C. STOUT LUMBER CO., Lake Charles, La.

Educational

ATTEND TOBY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. NONE BETTER. OPEN ALL YEAR. ALSO TEACH BY MAIL.

Special Notice

HAD CASES of rheumatism cured in 10 days with Blue Rose Oil; price \$2 per bottle at your druggist or by mail. The Blue Rose Co., 719 N. 11th St.

CALL O. K. Tailors for guaranteed work and prompt delivery. See my spring samples before ordering. 117 Franklin, new phone 3282. J. L. Lucas.

EAT the famous (Dragna) Chile, Chile Mackerel and Chicken Soup, at Milano Place, 413 Franklin St.

STOVES and furniture repaired; work guaranteed. Old phone 2217. New phone 1215.

CALL a Navigator messenger boy if you are in a hurry; all calls carried direct. Speedy, reliable and courteous our motto.

WANTED—To repair your stoves. A Reese, or Coal Oil John, 394 old phone.

Automobiles, Tires, Etc.

JITNEY CARS—I have 150 new cars, old models, without starters, suitable for service cars. Will sell at a bargain in car load lots. Phone Lamar 2924. J. R. Overstreet, 705 Commerce street, Fort Worth, Texas.

DON'T FAIL to see the Haynes light six. The best car on the market for the money. See it and ride in it and be convinced. W. M. Oden, 611 Franklin St.

1915 MODEL METZ at wholesale prices. If you want bargain in second-hand cars see W. M. Oden, 611 Franklin St.

Carpet Cleaning

EXPERT CARPET CLEANING, vacuum process; reasonable prices. Wilson's carpet cleaning shop, new phone 1331.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.
All trains arrive and depart at M. K. & T. station, corner Eighth and Jackson streets. W. A. Morrow, district passenger agent, Sixth and Franklin streets.

Southbound.
No. 21, Kansas City Special, via Fort Worth, arrives..... 9:50 p.m.
No. 1, Smithville Local, leaves at..... 10:00 p.m.
No. 3, San Antonio Local, (makes up here) leaves..... 7:30 a.m.
No. 5, Flyer for Houston and Galveston, leaves..... 12:01 a.m.
No. 25, Flyer for Austin and San Antonio, leaves..... 12:10 a.m.
No. 9, Limited for San Antonio and Houston, leaves..... 1:30 p.m.

Northbound.
No. 2, Kansas City Special via Fort Worth, leaves..... 8:20 a.m.
No. 4, San Antonio Local (stops here) arrives..... 7:45 p.m.
No. 6, Flyer for St. Louis and Kansas City via Dallas, leaves..... 4:45 a.m.
No. 26, Flyer for St. Louis and Kansas City via Fort Worth, leaves..... 4:45 a.m.
No. 19, Limited for St. Louis and Kansas City via Fort Worth and Dallas, leaves..... 5:00 p.m.

Texas Central Railway.
All trains arrive and depart at M. K. & T. station, corner Eighth and Jackson streets. W. A. Morrow, district passenger agent, Sixth and Franklin streets.

Westbound.
No. 22 leaves..... 8:10 a.m.
No. 21 leaves..... 8:30 p.m.

